

Vermont Notes

News of the State Gathered Here and There.

Charles F. Outman Will Not Be Prosecuted for Share in Bennington Tragedy.—V. N. G. News.

Charles F. Outman will not be prosecuted for his part in the tragedy which took place in his garden at Bennington early in September and which resulted in the loss of the life of Walter Hollister, a boy-son of Bennington boy, who was caught by the owner of the garden in the act of stealing from Mr. Outman, who is 72 years of age, and who was persistently annoyed by the boy, and according to his own statement, a shot-gun with lead shot, and the intention of poisoning the boy of the Hollister. The gun was discharged, as he was accidentally, and the charge of lead struck the boy full in the face. Both were completely destroyed.

The case was one of the first placed before the grand jury which was called for the present term of Bennington county court. The case was reported that it found four of the one not found, while the report is not officially confirmed it is understood that the bill not found was in the Outman case.

COLONEL JOHNSON RESIGNS

The company commissioned officers of the First Infantry are to meet at the adjutant-general's office in the State House at Montpelier December 22 to hold an election for field officers to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Col. Herbert T. Johnson, adjutant-general. Col. L. S. Tibbott will preside.

V. N. G. CHANGES

The following changes in commissioned officers of the First Infantry, V. N. G., have been announced: First Lieut. Ernest L. Gilbreath, company C, having tendered his resignation, and the same having been accepted, has been relieved from further duty. Second Lieut. Jason S. Hunt, company C, having tendered his resignation, and the same having been accepted, has been relieved from further duty.

SUES FOR \$100 FEES

Attorney E. H. O'Brien has brought suit in Rutland county court against Miss Florence Potter of California in which he seeks to recover counsel fees of \$100 accumulated when he was attorney for Miss Potter in fighting the will of her uncle, Fannie Potter. A companion suit has been filed by Attorney T. W. Moloney. The case was fought through three courts.

NATIVE OF SHAFESBURY

District Attorney Clarence P. Niles of the Rockingham-Hamshire district, Mass., died suddenly Sunday. He was born in Shaftesbury in 1872 and was educated in Bennington. He framed the bill which created a highway over the Hoosac mountain from North Adams to Greenfield, Mass., and won the title of "Father of the Mohawk Trail."

DIED OF PARIS GREEN

Edward L. Mann, of West Rutland, who took two teaspoonfuls of paris green in alcohol December 7, died Thursday morning. Three hours after he had taken the poison Mr. Mann told his wife of his act and she immediately summoned a physician. He was 45 years of age and a marble polisher by trade.

EDITOR OF VERMONT UNION SIGNAL

Philip J. Halvosa, a former editor of the Vermont Union Signal, published in Rutland, and at one time prominently identified with the labor organizations in the State, last week died of pneumonia at his home in Quincy, Mass. Mr. Halvosa was 46 years old, being a native of England. He learned the granite cutters' trade when a young man and after working at his calling at Quincy entered the employ of some of the concerns at Barre. He was a gifted speaker and this fact and his interest in organized labor soon gained him a conspicuous place among the labor unions of Vermont. Mr. Halvosa became a member of the editorial staff of the Boston American on leaving Rutland and later was made labor editor.

VERMONT BREVITIES

The last term of Rutland county court cost \$128.14 in petit jury fees. Mr. and Mrs. David Bolles of Barre celebrated their golden wedding December 7. Under the auspices of the Civic League Bennington will have a community Christmas tree.

An every-member canvass of the Baptist Church yielded nearly \$700 on Saturday.

Charles T. Ellenwood, a veteran of the

Central Vermont Ry

Time Table in Effect Sept. 12, 1915.

TRAINS LEAVE BURLINGTON.

4:10 a. m. daily, for Montreal and Chicago.

7:15 a. m., except Sunday, for Boston, Springfield and New York.

Broiler buffet parlor car from Burlington, without change, due Boston 4:25 p. m.

7:25 a. m., except Sunday, for St. Johnsbury and Portland.

10:10 a. m., except Sunday, for Richmond, Montreal and Ottawa.

10:10 a. m., Sunday only, for St. Albans.

11:05 a. m. daily, for Boston, Springfield and New York; for New London week days only.

Through parlor cars and dining cars Essex Junction to Boston and New York.

4:30 p. m., except Sunday, for St. Johnsbury.

4:40 p. m., except Sunday, for St. Albans, Rouses Point, Ogdensburg, Richmond and Montreal.

Also for Montpelier and White River Junction.

6:55 p. m. daily, for Montreal and Chicago. Standard sleeper daily, and tourist sleeping cars Monday, Wednesday and Friday to Chicago, without change.

6:55 p. m., Sunday only, for White River Junction.

11:40 p. m. daily, for Boston and New York. Through sleeping cars from Essex Junction to Boston and New York via Springfield.

BIGGEST STORM IN YEARS

Heavy Fall of Snow Followed by Northwest Gale.

Trains from the South Considerably Delayed and Sidewalks throughout the City Almost Impassable Because of Drifts.

The storm which started in Burlington late Monday afternoon proved to be one of the most severe which has visited this vicinity in several years. By Tuesday evening a total of 15 inches of snow had fallen.

The trains from the south were affected most, delaying the delivery of the New York mail, the greatest trouble lying between New York and Albany. The New York mail which should have arrived in this city on the sleeper at 4:35 did not get in until one o'clock Tuesday afternoon. The other morning trains from the south were from one-half hour to two hours behind their schedule but the trains from the north and east were all about on time.

The train which is due in this city at 1:15 arrived at 4:30, and the passenger train due at 4:30 was about 20 minutes late. The milk train due at 1:30 from the north was two hours late but the flyer from the north due at 1:30 was only nine minutes behind time. The flyer from New York, due at 6:40 a. m., was reported six hours late. The New England States Limited over the Central Vermont, due at 7:30, was 20 minutes late, the Burlington & Lamoille train due at 8:30 was one hour and 15 minutes late, the sleeper from the north due at 9:30 was only 15 minutes late, and the sleeper from the north due at eleven o'clock was reported as 10 minutes late. The New York train due at 11:30 p. m. was reported as one hour late.

The city's new place of work at the Traction company got into commission very soon after their schedule time and ran nearly on time during the day, although one car, filled with people in a hurry to get to their homes, was held up at the corner of Church and Main streets from 7:30 to 7:40 p. m. by the non-appearance of the northbound South Union street car.

The heavy northwest wind, which started in about 4:30 in the afternoon, made traveling in the city very hard and reports brought in by trainmen coming from all directions were to the effect that the cuts in the railroads were fast filling up and with a stiff gale blowing at a late hour all indications pointed to heavy drifts in those places.

Conditions on the lake are seldom more severe than they were Tuesday, but the Ticonderoga arrived without mishap. The Hinesburg stage made its regular trip, taking what mail had arrived. The rural delivery men also made their regular trips, the mail being light on account of the late arrival of the trains from the south.

Although the street department made a heroic effort to clear the sidewalks, the plows could not keep pace with the wind and in many places the drifts made the walks almost impassable.

APPRECIATED IN FRANCE

The Le Ripoll building, situated on a wharf beside the Seine river, Paris, France, was recently won our Compo-rubber roofing. Samples free. Strong Hardware Co., Burlington, Vt.

HOME WEDDING.

Albert H. Rutter and Miss Florence Lord Married Tuesday Night.

The home of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Emerson Lord was the scene of a pretty wedding Tuesday night, when their only daughter, Florence, became the bride of Albert Horace Rutter of this city. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. S. Baker in the presence of the immediate relatives and a few intimate friends. The bride, given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Louisa M. Holdstock and the groom by his son, A. William Rutter. The bride was escorted by a groom of impure volute, wearing a white white tulle, caught with a band of white roses. She carried bride's roses and a shower bouquet of lilacs-of-the-valley. The maid of honor wore tulle of the popular new shade of light green and carried a maidens' fern.

The rooms were artistically decorated, presenting a veritable forest of evergreen and were illuminated throughout by the glow from countless green shaded candles.

The wedding marches and music for the evening were furnished by Ralph Bismonte, organist at Trinity Church. Wineski, with violin obligato by Horace Eldred. Refreshments were served by Mrs. Herbert L. Lord of this city and Mrs. James H. Allen of Essex Junction. The bride's bouquet was caught by Miss Holdstock.

The bride is a graduate of the Burlington high school. Mr. Rutter is a well known business man, being a member of the firm of the Spaulding & Kimball company. After an extended southern trip Mrs. and Mr. Rutter will reside at 500 South Willard street.

BRADSTREET'S VERMONT WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

December 11, 1915. Bradstreet's Burlington office reports the changed conditions among the paper manufacturing business during the past four weeks, from an irregular demand to a demand largely in excess of normal, attributed to the alleged shortage of pulp, has caused certain manufacturers in this line to announce their intention of withdrawing all quotations. Paper manufacturers at present are supplied with a large volume of business, and the demand appears to increase. The machine manufacturers complain of inability to obtain all the skilled labor they need. There appears to be a need of skilled women machine operators for the garment industry and the furniture manufacturers comment along this same line. The two largest machine centers in the State, Springfield and Windsor, report the demand heavy. Additions have been built to the machine plants in both places.

Shoddy manufacturers report a large volume of business and the demand continues as good as it did two or three months ago. Manufacturers of brushes, machines in this line and brush and manufacturing business during the past four weeks, from an irregular demand to a demand largely in excess of normal, attributed to the alleged shortage of pulp, has caused certain manufacturers in this line to announce their intention of withdrawing all quotations. Paper manufacturers at present are supplied with a large volume of business, and the demand appears to increase. The machine manufacturers complain of inability to obtain all the skilled labor they need. There appears to be a need of skilled women machine operators for the garment industry and the furniture manufacturers comment along this same line. The two largest machine centers in the State, Springfield and Windsor, report the demand heavy. Additions have been built to the machine plants in both places.

Shoddy manufacturers report a large volume of business and the demand continues as good as it did two or three months ago. Manufacturers of brushes, machines in this line and brush and manufacturing business during the past four weeks, from an irregular demand to a demand largely in excess of normal, attributed to the alleged shortage of pulp, has caused certain manufacturers in this line to announce their intention of withdrawing all quotations. Paper manufacturers at present are supplied with a large volume of business, and the demand appears to increase. The machine manufacturers complain of inability to obtain all the skilled labor they need. There appears to be a need of skilled women machine operators for the garment industry and the furniture manufacturers comment along this same line. The two largest machine centers in the State, Springfield and Windsor, report the demand heavy. Additions have been built to the machine plants in both places.

Shoddy manufacturers report a large volume of business and the demand continues as good as it did two or three months ago. Manufacturers of brushes, machines in this line and brush and manufacturing business during the past four weeks, from an irregular demand to a demand largely in excess of normal, attributed to the alleged shortage of pulp, has caused certain manufacturers in this line to announce their intention of withdrawing all quotations. Paper manufacturers at present are supplied with a large volume of business, and the demand appears to increase. The machine manufacturers complain of inability to obtain all the skilled labor they need. There appears to be a need of skilled women machine operators for the garment industry and the furniture manufacturers comment along this same line. The two largest machine centers in the State, Springfield and Windsor, report the demand heavy. Additions have been built to the machine plants in both places.

time of new business in this line, of the increasing wage scale which is effective the coming March, is that it will tend to brighten up granite business, or at least clear the atmosphere and allow buyers to know the position taken. There is an optimistic feeling which is generally expressed along this line. Hosiery manufacturers speak well of present conditions and the amount of new business received. The light fall of snow of the week had a bracing effect. While the snowfall was not as large as desired, yet it helped to enliven trade in reasonable goods. This was more noticeable in the northern section of the State. In the southern part of the State, very little snow has fallen and there has been scarcely no sightings collections among the farming sections appear better than elsewhere. The week recorded four mercantile failures. The coming month will witness the opening of one new State bank and one new manufacturer of box shooks and house finish will commence business in its new plant.

DYES AND THE TARIFF

Uncertain and Unfavorable Policy Chief Obstacle for Manufacturers.

No single economic result of war in Europe has more engaged public attention in this country than the shortage of dyes. Around this subject public controversy has raged concerning the best methods of building up a dye industry in the United States. It has frequently been contended that the difficulty was technical, and that the reason for the present dye situation was a lack of chemical skill in this country which could produce dye equal to the best European products. Government experts, attached to the department of commerce, have been busy developing wonderful chemical combinations which to use the language of a large dye manufacturer, have been known to color sheets of paper deep therein.

It is a peculiar fact that most of the experts who have been supplying daily interviews to the press are men, who prior to the war, had no experience with the dyestuff industry. It is these men who seem to see technical difficulties in the way of establishing and maintaining a large chemical industry in this country. Men who have had long experience in the industry attribute the present color situation in the United States to a combination of economic circumstances which have operated in the past and are now operating to restrict the development of color manufacturing in this country. Unquestionably the problem is an economic rather than a chemical one, for contrary to popular impression there already exists a large chemical manufacturing industry which flourishes where economic circumstances are auspicious despite technical difficulties.

The chief obstacle encountered by dye manufacturers in this country is an unfavorable and uncertain tariff policy. There is no dearth of technical skill nor ability to produce dyes in the United States, but there is much unwillingness to invest capital in the necessary equipment to promote an enterprise so very uncertain in its outcome.

Without adequate tariff protection it will be impossible to establish a dye industry in this country and nourish it to such estate that it will be able successfully to compete with the leading European producers. Without a controlling tariff policy manufacturers will not be justified in investing capital in the new business, since at any time support may be withdrawn and the industry left to its fate. It is, in fact, this latter phase of the question which occasions manufacturers the greatest worry. An unfavorable tariff policy which is certain to be better than a favorable one which may be changed at any moment.

No amount of agitation on the part of representatives of the department of commerce can change these facts.—From American Industries.

UNCLAIMED LETTERS.

List of unclaimed letters in the Burlington postoffice for the week ending December 11, 1915:

WOMEN'S LIST.

Ethel M. Bray, Miss Billie Drew, Mrs. F. E. Guynup, Mrs. Bessie Haysman, Miss Jessie Jones, Mrs. Edward I. Lewis, Miss Flora Latuche, Mrs. Frank McLaughlin, Miss May Olive, Miss Ann S. Ols, Mrs. G. B. Reihner, Mrs. H. B. Scott, Mrs. Mary Seaver, Mrs. Susan Subreth, Mrs. Burt Wilson.

MEN'S LIST.

D. N. B. W. Bradley, William Bosley, Mr. and Mrs. Leo Dumas, A. L. Parr, Lawrence George, Mr. Goodman, C. W. Johnson, Will Jerome, Rev. Floriel Janvier, T. E. Marco, J. McCarthy, G. K. Morris, Jack Mulrooney, Frank Myers, Fred Russell, R. G. Stone, Edward Symons, Ralph K. Wilkins.

WINGOSKI LIST.

Victor Boucher, Mrs. Sadie Larivee, Albert Suber.

BRIEF DECISIONS.

The egoist, with all his 'I's, can't see beyond himself.

It pays to be honest, but it doesn't pay to advertise it.

The optimist bottle up sunshine; the pessimist cans it.

As a rule, a widow marries some innocent bystander.

If you have money, you won't need polish to shine in society.

Somebody ought to burn the fool's badge before him.

A woman never does her thinking until after her mind is made up.

There are things in this world more valuable than money which do not cost one-half as much.

—Judge.

FRUIT LITTLE KNOWN IN AMERICA

The fruit of the "breadfruit tree" grows to enormous dimensions, sometimes as much as three feet in diameter, says a writer in The Strand. They are green in color, sometimes brown if over-ripe. The Indian natives eat them in, when opened and cooled they are very sweet to the taste, but of a sweetness that is rather too pronounced for foreign tastes. When open they are somewhat disagreeable to smell, being very sickly. I have often eaten them myself when in the jungle, and far away from dinner home, and all that sort of thing, but only then. They grow on the trunk only, and appear foreign to the tree when seen by anyone for the first time. Their weight, full grown, scales as much as six to seven pounds. The season for harvesting them is just before the monsoons begin, somewhere about June or the end of May. They fetch from four to six cents each in the bazaars, according to their weight and soundness.

PRECARIOUS PROVIDING.

"Well, Dinah, I hear you are married." "Yassum," said the former cook, "I done got me a man now." "Is he a good provider?" "Yassum, he is a mighty good provider, er, but I's powerful sketched he's gwine git kotched at it!"—Birmingham Age-Herald.

OBLIGATIONS OF CITIZENSHIP

President Reeves Addresses the D. A. R.

Supreme Sacrifice in the Giving of One's Life in Defense of One's Country—Was a Yet to Come.

Colonel Ira L. Reeves, president of Norwich University, delivered an eloquent and scholarly address before the members of the Green Mountain Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution Monday afternoon at the home of Mrs. D. A. Loomis on North Union street on "The Obligations of Citizenship." In the course of his address, President Reeves said that the greatest obligation resting upon a citizen of the United States is to support the men who are responsible for the solution of our State and national problems and not to think that his duty ends with the casting of his ballot. He also said that citizens should be prepared to make the supreme sacrifice of giving their lives in defense of the freedom of their country, and that the three ways of training young men to be prepared to make this sacrifice was through the standing army, the national guard and the schools and colleges. Because of his position as a retired officer of the United States army, President Reeves avoided remarking upon any of the policies of preparedness which are to-day before the public and did not touch upon the present European war.

In his opening remarks, President Reeves discussed the meaning of citizenship, which he said was an obligation to support the government under which the citizen lives and that governments, in the final analysis, locally, nationally and internationally, were always for the restraint of the bad and the protection of the good. He predicted the growth of the form of government in which the people rule, no matter what changes happen in the world. The difficulty of defining the citizen's place in the republic becomes greater, declared the speaker, according to the growth of the mass people as it becomes increasingly difficult to establish and support policies under these conditions, and to reconcile the various diversified ideas to meet the demands of the greatest good for the greatest number of citizens.

The first obligation of a citizen is to choose the proper man to represent him and then to support the man who is elected to represent him, even though he is not the man of his choice. President Reeves remarked that one of the country's greatest weaknesses is a lack of support of the government, although the support which the present administration has received in its various crises has been a matter for congratulation. One of the greatest things for patriotic organizations to accomplish is to educate people to support the majority and also to realize that their obligations as citizens do not end with the casting of their ballots.

The question of national policies was then taken up, the speaker saying that he believed the time was at hand when the people of the country must make up their minds whether or not to support the Monroe Doctrine, and that in his opinion, the abandoning of it would mean the downfall of our nationalism. President Reeves also said that the result of 10 years of vacillating military policy is a demand for preparedness, but with an alarming diversity of opinion as to how that preparedness should be secured. The time has arrived, however, when some fixed military policy will be installed, but as to what that policy would be he could not say.

In his consideration of the military obligations of a citizen, President Reeves said that he did not believe that there were a thing of the past, although he did believe that every citizen was obligated to try to find a way of settling disputes without war and that he felt that a great reward awaited the man who should do this. He also declared that the average citizen does not appreciate the government under which he lives, since he might easily spend his life without coming in direct contact with it, and is far too selfish in the matter of making sacrifices for it. He did not favor the plan of an international army for peace purposes, as he did not think that men devoid of patriotism could be secured for such an army and that when they were ordered to make war against their own country, there would be a fine fight within the international army itself.

The three methods of educating a citizen to support the government today and to prepare him to make the supreme sacrifices for it were then outlined, namely, service in the standing army, the national guard and military service in schools and colleges. The people today are realizing the difference between the untrained man and the trained soldier, and do not favor the idea of having their young men led like lambs to the slaughter and used simply as fodder for cannon. President Reeves said that war to-day is the most scientific and highly specialized of all matters of human endeavor, and that while we might raise a million men for army service in one day, we could not train one million soldiers in a year. He then brought his interesting address to a close with a brief sketch of Norwich University, which broke all records for military schools in furnishing officers for the Federal Army during the Civil War.

THE HALO.

I sometimes think the yesterdays are fairer, sweeter far Than any days that are to be, or any days that are; As distance lends enchantment to the far horizon line, So time its glamor weaves about the days of glad long ago.

The friends of youth seem dearer than the friends we know to-day. The world was brighter, lighter in the years of faraway; The blossoms on the orchard trees a subtler fragrance blew, And all the roses seemed to wear a richer, rarer hue.

And oh, the joys of yesterday are deeper grown with time. Our ancient woes are sweetened, older sorrows made sublime; And all the dreams that seemed to die, the things that could not be, The prayers of life unanswered, still live on in memory.

To-day may bring us happiness, to-morrow may bring us pain. But something ever turns our hearts to other days long gone. And blessed is the life which sees through recollection's haze The tenderness and sweetness of its halloved yesterdays! —Key Maxwell in Peoria Journal.

The W. G. Reynolds Co.

Carpets---Furniture---Linens

The things called commonplace are often overlooked and forgotten in the Christmas giving.

Many times such things as we mention below would be more acceptable than less useful presents.

For Instance, an Electric Vacuum Cleaner

How often during the years to come would wife or mother be reminded of your effort to lighten the burden of her housework. After an experience of more than four years in selling electric cleaners we have no hesitancy in recommending as far superior to all others, "The Ohio." You can buy one of these, use it for 30 days, if it does not prove every point we make for it, you may return it, and the use will not have cost you one penny. "Ohios" are perpetually guaranteed.

A New Kitchen Range---Of Course, a Glenwood

Installed just a day or two before Christmas would not detract from the Christmas idea, because it would be ready to bake the Christmas dinner.

If for the permanent home a Glenwood with gas attachment would be just right.

Think of the delight and comfort to be obtained with a combination of both gas and coal in the one range. Many a housewife would prefer this gift to one that looked prettier, but meant nothing in the way of helpfulness.

It's really worth considering.

A New Rug for the Parlor

The Christmas present money for wife, plus the amount you were going to put in to a new rug next spring will buy her

A "Whittall Anglo-Persian"

Even though the two above mentioned items didn't quite foot the bill Mr. Husband you might slice off a few dollars from your Christmas allowance and thus be able to have

The Very Best Wilton Rug Made

Your home would appreciate it and your children certainly would. Wife would be delighted—well if for no other reason than to own

An "Anglo-Persian"

is every woman's desire. Our entire spring line now on display so you're certain of best selections.

Curtains and Portieres

You say we've got to have them anyway so they won't count at Christmas time. But they will and count big, too.

We've just outdone ourselves this Christmas time in the Curtain and Portier stocks and know that a selection here will be bound to please. We think a look will certainly convince you.

Carpet Sweepers at . . . \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50

Dust Mops at . . . \$1.00 each

Electric Irons at . . . \$3.00 each

The "1900" Gravity-Washing Machine \$14